

THE ROMAN WORLD TAKES SHAPE

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the flowchart below to identify causes and effects of important events during the Roman republic. Some items have been completed for you.

Cause(s)	Event	Effect(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romans drive out Etruscan rulers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Roman state is founded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common people gain access to power without war.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rome defeats enemies. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conquered lands remain loyal to Rome, even in troubled times.

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SECTION 1

Section Summary

THE ROMAN WORLD TAKES SHAPE

The Romans shared the Italian peninsula with Greek colonists and with the **Etruscans**. The Etruscans ruled most of central Italy for a time. The Romans admired them. They adapted the Etruscan alphabet. They also studied Etruscan engineering.

In 509 B.C., the Romans drove out their Etruscan ruler. This marks the founding of Rome. The Romans then set up a new form of government called a **republic**. In a republic, officials are chosen to represent the people. The most powerful governing body in the republic was the senate. Its 300 members were **patricians**, or upper-class landowners. Each year, the senate nominated two patrician **consuls** to manage the government. In the event of war or other emergency, the senate might choose a temporary **dictator**. During the crisis, he had complete control over the government.

In the early republic, all government officials were patricians. The **plebeians**, or common people, had very little power. Eventually, however, they acquired the right to elect their own officials, called **tribunes**. The tribunes could **veto**, or block, certain laws they felt would not benefit the plebeians. Although the senate still dominated the government, the common people had gained access to power and their rights were protected.

The family was the basic unit of Roman society. Although women were subject to male authority, they did have certain rights. Romans also believed in education for all children, regardless of gender or class. Religion was also a major feature of Roman society during this time.

By 270 B.C., Rome's strong army controlled most of the Italian peninsula. The basic military unit was the **legion**. Each legion included about 5,000 citizen-soldiers. As the Romans took over new territories, they treated their defeated enemies reasonably. Conquered peoples only needed to accept Roman leadership and follow certain laws. Then they were allowed to keep their own customs and local rulers.

Review Questions

1. What was the most powerful governing body of the republic?

2. Who were the consuls?

READING CHECK

What was the basic unit of Roman society during the republic?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *dominated* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? The word *dominate* originates from the Latin word *dominus*, meaning "master." Use what you know about the word *master* to help figure out the meaning of *dominated*.

READING SKILL

Identify Causes and Effects

Identify one cause and one effect of the changes made to the Roman senate that increased the power of the plebeians.

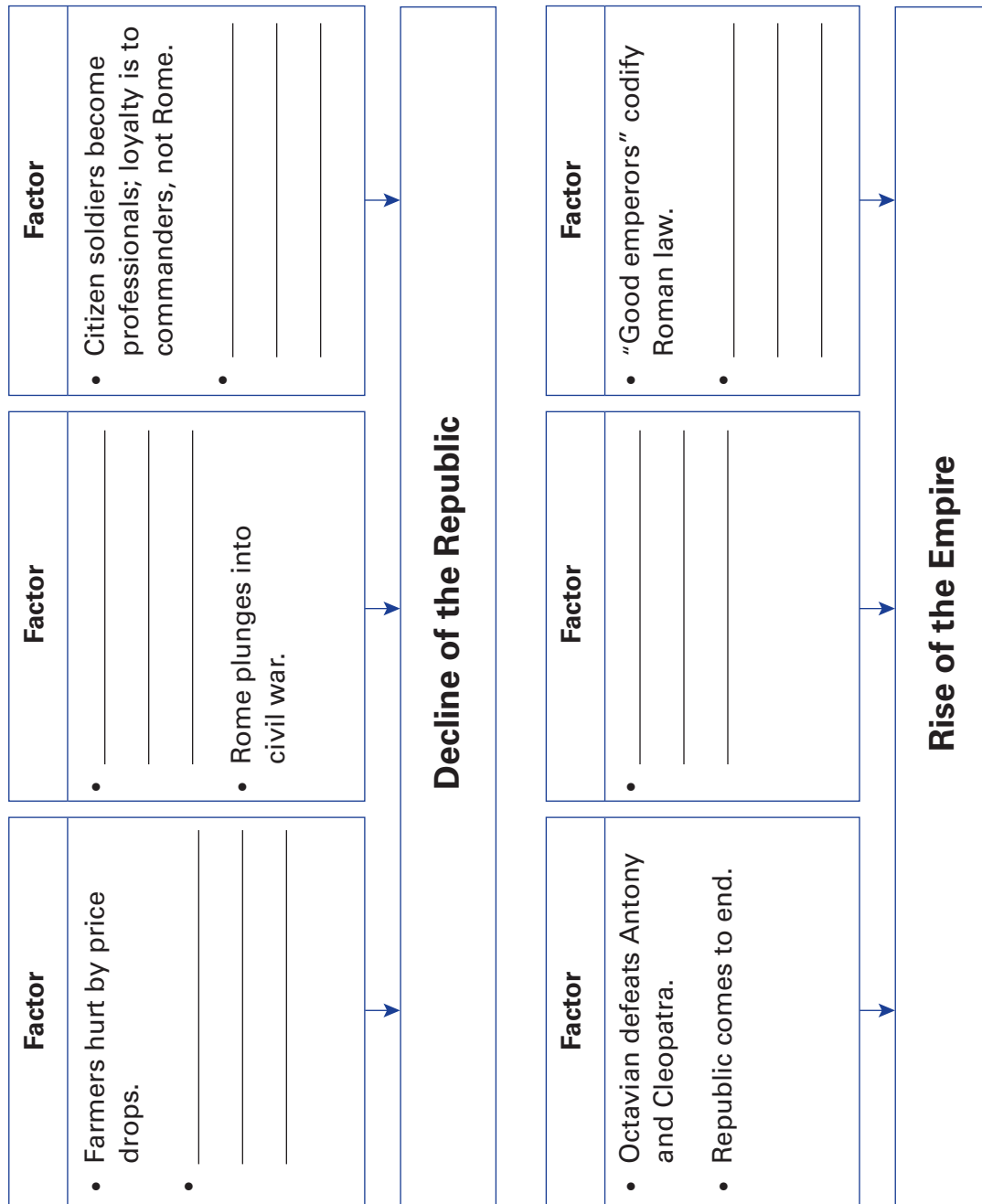
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SECTION 2

Note Taking Study Guide

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

Focus Question: What factors led to the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the flowcharts below to record the causes of the decline of the Roman republic and the rise of the Roman empire. Some items have been completed for you.



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SECTION 2

Section Summary

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE

As the Romans extended their territory around the Mediterranean, they came into conflict with Carthage in North Africa. The two powers battled in three Punic Wars between 264 B.C. and 146 B.C.

Rome was committed to **imperialism**, or establishing control over foreign lands. Rome also controlled trade routes, which brought great wealth. Rich families bought large estates, called **latifundia**, and forced war captives to work as slaves. The gap between the rich and poor grew, leading to corruption and riots.

Rome needed social and political reform. Patrician tribunes **Tiberius** and **Gaius Gracchus** were among the first to try. The senate felt threatened, however, and in a series of riots, the brothers and their followers were killed. This power struggle led to a time of civil war.

Out of the chaos came **Julius Caesar**, successful military commander. With Caesar's fame, a rivalry grew between him and another general, Pompey. Caesar defeated Pompey. Then Caesar's soldiers swept around the Mediterranean, suppressing rebellions. In control, Caesar returned to Rome. He forced the senate to make him dictator for life.

Fearing that Caesar would make himself king, his enemies killed him. His friend Marc Antony and his nephew Octavian joined forces to avenge Caesar. However, they soon battled one another. Octavian defeated Antony and the senate gave him the title of **Augustus**, or "Exalted One." He became the first emperor, marking the beginning of the Roman empire.

Augustus built a stable government. To make the tax system fair, he ordered a **census**. This was a population count. While not all of Augustus' successors were great rulers, some were. **Hadrian** was a great emperor, who codified Roman law, making it the same for all provinces.

During the *Pax Romana*, Roman rule brought peace, prosperity, and order. People all across the empire enjoyed spectacular forms of entertainment.

Review Questions

1. What is imperialism?

2. What did the Roman emperor Hadrian accomplish?

READING CHECK

Who were Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *suppressing* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? The word *suppress* comes from a Latin word that means "to press under." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *suppressing*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Multiple Causes

How did Octavian become the first emperor of Rome?

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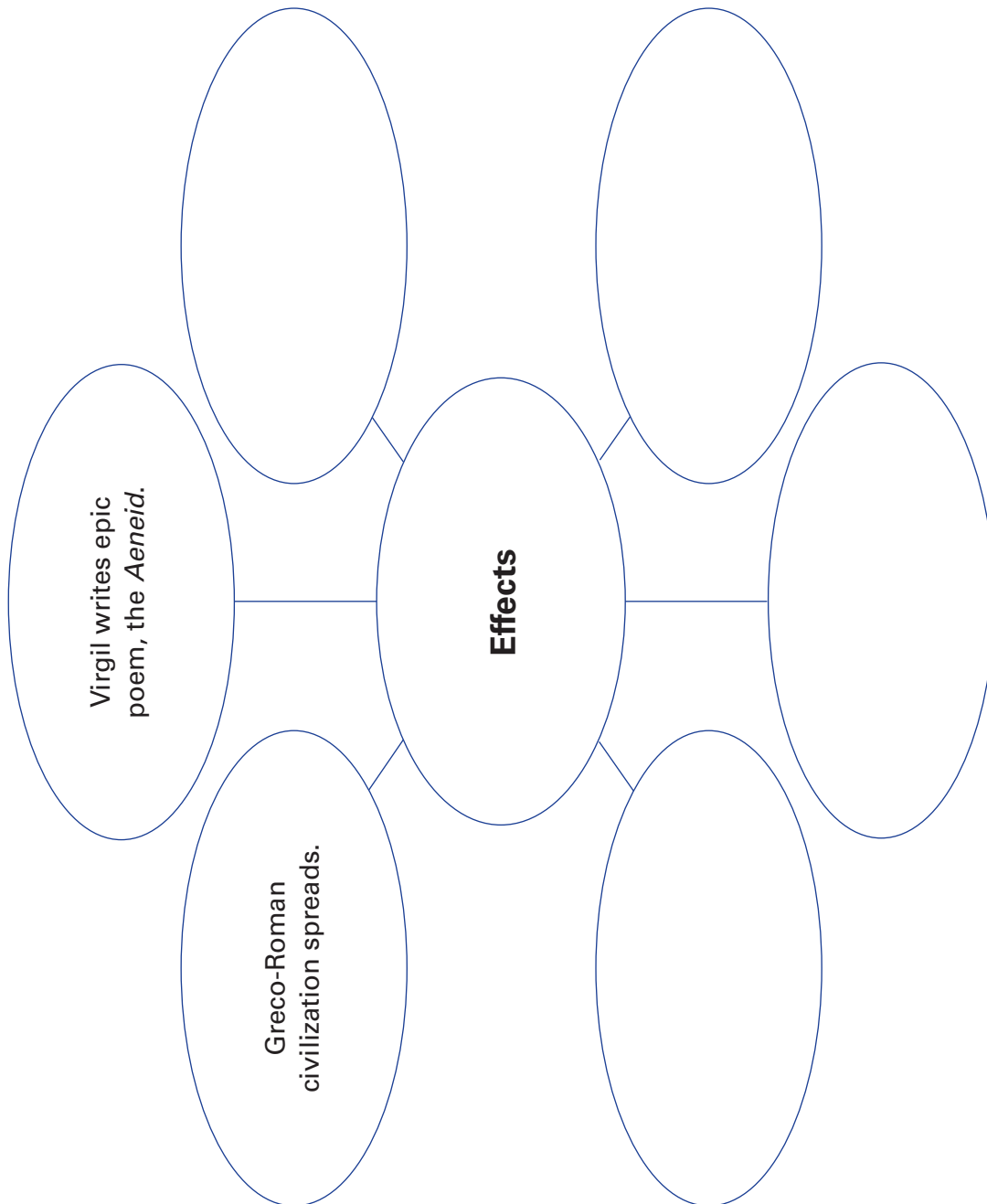
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

THE ROMAN ACHIEVEMENT

Focus Question: How did advances in the arts, learning, and the law show the Romans' high regard for cultural and political achievements?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the concept web below to list the effects of Rome's cultural and political achievements. Some items have been completed for you.



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SECTION 3

Section Summary

THE ROMAN ACHIEVEMENT

Greek art, literature, philosophy, and scientific developments had a huge influence on the Romans. Still, the greatest Roman writers worked in Latin. In his epic poem the *Aeneid*, the poet **Virgil** linked Rome to Greece's heroic past. Others used poetry to **satirize**, or make fun of, Roman society. Roman historians wrote about Rome's glorious past to renew patriotism. In philosophy, Roman thinkers were impressed with the Hellenistic philosophy of Stoicism.

Both Roman and Greek sculptors realistically portrayed their subjects. However, the Romans also focused on individual character. Roman artists portrayed scenes from literature and daily life in frescoes and mosaics. A **mosaic** is a picture made from chips of colored stone or glass.

Another difference between the Romans and the Greeks was their architecture. Unlike the Greeks, the Romans focused on grandeur. They built enormous buildings to symbolize Roman power. The Romans also improved structures such as columns and arches. Utilizing concrete as a building material, they developed the arched dome as a roof for large spaces.

More advances were made in **engineering**, which is the application of science and mathematics to make useful structures and machines. Roman engineers built many **aqueducts**, or bridge-like stone structures that carried water from the hills into Roman cities.

In general, the Romans left scientific research to the Greeks, who were by that time citizens of the empire. **Ptolemy**, the astronomer-mathematician, proposed that Earth was at the center of the universe. This mistaken idea was accepted in the Western world for nearly 1,500 years.

Rome was dedicated to regulating laws and to serving justice. To protect its citizens, Rome developed the civil law. As Rome expanded, the law of nations was established. This applied to both citizens and non-citizens of Rome. When citizenship was extended across the empire, the two systems merged.

Review Questions

1. How did Roman historians try to renew patriotism?

2. What contributions did Romans make to engineering?

READING CHECK

What architectural feature did the Romans develop?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *utilizing* in the underlined sentence. What does *utilizing* mean? The word *utilize* comes from the Latin word *utile* meaning "useful." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *utilizing*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects Why did the Romans develop the civil law?

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SECTION 4

Note Taking Study Guide

THE RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

Focus question: How did Christianity emerge and then spread to become the official religion of the Roman empire?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the table below to show the factors that caused the rise of Christianity and its establishment as the official religion of the Roman empire. Some items have been filled in for you.

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing number of people look for spiritual fulfillment. • Deep divisions exist within the Jewish religion. • _____ • _____ • Jesus teaches Christian beliefs. • Jesus is executed; apostles and disciples spread his message. • _____ • Paul and other missionaries spread the word of Christianity. • _____ • _____ • Constantine issues Edict of Milan, ending persecution of Christians. • _____ • _____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Christianity • Establishment of Christianity as empire's official religion

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SECTION 4

Section Summary

THE RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

Within the Roman empire, there were many religious beliefs. Rome tolerated different religions, as long as citizens worshipped Roman gods, too—including the emperor. Because most people believed in more than one god, this did not cause a problem for a long time.

Later, however, a division arose among the Jews. Many began to follow a Jewish man named Jesus. They believed he was the **messiah**, or anointed king sent by God. Jesus chose 12 **apostles**, meaning “persons sent forth,” to help him preach his message. Jesus’ teachings led to a new religion—Christianity.

In his teachings, Jesus taught the need for justice, morality, forgiveness, and service to others. **Paul** was a missionary who spread the message of Christianity after Jesus was put to death. Paul said that those who believed in Jesus and complied with his teachings would be saved.

Because Christians refused to worship Roman gods, many were persecuted. They became known as **martyrs**, or people who suffer or die for their beliefs. Still, Christianity continued to spread. In A.D. 313, the Roman persecution of Christians stopped when the emperor **Constantine** issued the Edict of Milan. This granted freedom of worship to all Roman citizens. By the end of the century, Christianity was the Roman empire’s official religion.

Under the Church, each Christian community and its **clergy**—those who conduct religious services—were grouped together in a diocese. Every community had its own priest who answered to a **bishop**, a high Church official. Eventually, bishops from five important cities gained more authority. They held the honorary title of **patriarch**. Other bishops, such as **Augustine** of Hippo in North Africa, became important teachers. However, as the Church developed, differences arose. The bishops of Rome came to be called **popes**, and claimed authority over all other bishops. There was also an emergence of **heresies**, or beliefs contrary to official Church teachings.

Review Questions

1. What was the Edict of Milan?

2. What did the bishops of Rome claim?

READING CHECK

Who was Paul?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *complied* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? Think about what Christians believed would happen if a person did not *comply* with Jesus’ teachings. Use this question strategy to figure out the meaning of *complied*.

READING SKILL

Understand Effects Why did some Christians become martyrs?

THE LONG DECLINE

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below to list the causes of the fall of the western Roman empire. Some items have been completed for you.

Military	Social	Political	Economic
• Germanic peoples, fleeing the Huns, invaded the empire.	• Values declined.	• Government became more authoritative and oppressive; loses support of people.	• _____ _____ _____
• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____
• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____
• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____	• _____ _____ _____	• Population declines due to war and disease.

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SECTION 5

Section Summary

THE LONG DECLINE

In about the A.D. 200s, the Roman empire began to weaken. The golden age of the *Pax Romana* had ended. Rome faced political and economic problems. A decline in traditional values and frequent invasions were threatening the empire.

Corrupt government added to Rome's troubles. Political violence grew. Over and over, emperors were overthrown or assassinated by ambitious generals. Instability was the norm.

In 284, the emperor **Diocletian** set out to restore order. He divided the empire into two parts. He controlled the eastern part. A co-emperor, Maximian, ruled the western part. To help strengthen the weak economy, Diocletian slowed **inflation**, or a rapid rise of prices. He did this by establishing fixed prices on many goods and services.

When the emperor Constantine came into power, he continued Diocletian's reforms. He also granted religious freedom to Christians and founded a new capital, **Constantinople**. This made the eastern empire the center of power.

Although these reforms helped temporarily, they did not stop Rome's long-term decline. In the late 300s, a nomadic people from Asia, called **Huns**, began a savage campaign across much of Europe. This pushed other nomadic tribes into Roman territory. Fierce battles resulted. Soon, Rome itself was under attack. By then, the empire had already lost many of its territories. Roman power in the West was fading.

The main cause for Rome's decline was constant invasion. To fight back, Rome hired **mercenaries**, or foreign soldiers serving for pay, to defend its borders. However, many of these paid soldiers felt no loyalty to Rome. In addition, heavier and heavier taxes were needed to support Rome's military.

As Roman citizens worried about the consequences of a declining empire, patriotism diminished. The upper class, which had once provided leaders, now devoted itself to luxury and to gaining prestige. In 476, Germanic warriors captured Rome and removed the emperor. The Roman empire had ended.

Review Questions

1. What is inflation?

2. Who were the Huns?

READING CHECK

How did Diocletian try to restore order in the Roman empire?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

Find the word *prestige* in the underlined sentence. What does it mean? Think about how you may have heard the word used. If a job gives a person a lot of *prestige*, what does it give him or her? Use the answer to this question and your prior knowledge to figure out the meaning of the word *prestige*.

READING SKILL

Recognize Multiple Causes

Circle two causes below that contributed to Rome's decline.

1. invasions
2. corruption
3. Christianity